

SELAGINELLA ENGELMANNII var. *STANDLEYI* (Maxon) Reed, comb. nov.

Syn.: *S. standleyi* Maxon in Smiths. Misc. Coll. 72(5): 9. 1920.
(Holotype: Montana, vic. Sexton Glacier, Glacier Nat. Park. Aug. 7, 1919. Standley 17228 (US); paratypes listed by Tryon, 1955).

S. densa var. *standleyi* (Maxon) Tryon, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 42: 71, fig. 46, map 46. 1955.

Southern Alaska; Alberta and British Columbia; Montana and Colorado.

Colorado: Pikes Peak, at timberline, S of Windy Point Section House, 11800 ft. elev. Sept. 3, 1922. I.M. Johnston 3908. (US, REED); Intermediate between var. *standleyi* and var. *scopulorum*: neutral sandy soil on sandstone hills just N of Gothic, 9500 ft. elev., Gunnison Co. July 16, 1937. E.T. Wherry. (REED).

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XL

Harold N. Moldenke

ALOYSIA GRATISSIMA var. *PARAGUARIENSIS* (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia ligustrina var. *paraguariensis* Briq., Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève. 7-8: 305. 1904.

ALOYSIA GRATISSIMA var. *REVOLUTA* (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Aloysia lycioides var. *revoluta* Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 108. 1949.

ALOYSIA GRATISSIMA var. *SCHULZAE* (Standl.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia ligustrina var. *schulzii* Standl., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 4: 256. 1929.

LIPPIA HIRSUTA var. *GLABRESCENS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis glabris vel glabrescentibus recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaves glabrous, subglabrous, or glabrescent beneath.

The type of the variety was collected by Ellsworth Paine Killip, Fred Alexander Barkley, and Brother Julián González Daniel (no. 39841) at the edge of a woods along the road from Medellín to Rionegro, at an altitude of 2000 meters, Antioquia, Colombia, on November 17, 1948, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

VERBENA CANESCENS f. *ALBIFLORA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in

having white corollas.

The type of the form was collected by C. E. Smith, Jr., F. A. Peterson, and Narcisso Tejeda (no. 3940) in gray to whitish soils with occasional calcareous outcrops and thorn-scrub-cactus cover, at an altitude of about 1500 to 1800 meters, along the Tehuacán-Orizaba highway just above Azumbilla, Puebla, Mexico, on July 18, 1961, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium at Washington.

MATERIALS TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS VERBENA. XVI

Harold N. Moldenke

VERBENA LIPOZYGIOIDES Walp.

Additional literature: F. Phil., Cat. Pl. Vasc. Chil. 220. 1881.

Fruiting-calyx connivent at the apex; schizocarp half as long as the mature calyx; cocci black or madder-red, oblong, areolate, sulcate on the dorsal surface, subtuberculate above.

Walpers (1845) places this species in his Section Verbenaca, Subsection Inermes, Group Thymoideae, along with V. thymoides Cham. and V. clavata Ruiz & Pav. He describes a variety minima as "foliis simplicioribus trifidis, lacinula media apice plerumque profunde tridentata. -- Habitu multo graciliore recedit foliisque brevioribus vix ultra 3 lin. longis capitulis paucifloris subumbellatis, sed ceterum hanc non diversam esse existimo." He cites no type material for the species, but gives as type of the variety Bertero 1390 from somewhere in Chile.

Schauer (1847), however, cites Besser 136 as the only collection of the species seen by him, so it may well be that this should be regarded as the logotype of the typical form of the species. Schauer states that the species is related to V. berterii (Meisn.) Schau. "sed foliis tenuiter multipartitis, spicis sessilibus corollaque glabra distincta."

The species has been collected at 500 meters altitude, flowering in October. Herbarium material has been misidentified and distributed as V. dissecta Willd.; on the other hand, the Claude-Joseph 4013 distributed as V. lipozygioides is actually V. berterii (Meisn.) Schau.

Gay (1849) says "Planta bien distinta de las especies de esta seccion por su color ceniciento, la pequenez de sus hojas y de sus divisiones, por el menor volumen de sus cabezuelas y la forma de sus bracteas. La var. de que habla Walpers no seria por acaso la Verb. Berterii, de la cual sin embargo solo se asemeja por los apendices inclusos de las anteras?"

Acevedo de Vargas (1951) cites: CHILE: Santiago: B. Davila